



Livestock Waste Management Opportunities in S.E. Asia

M2M and World Bank collaborative project

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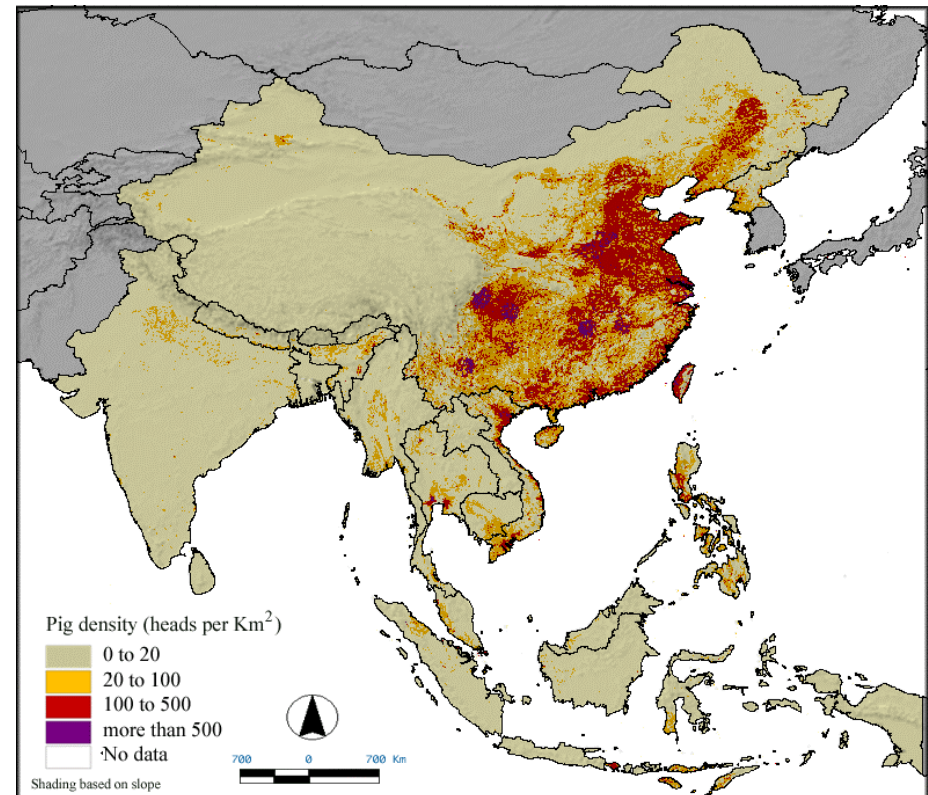
Project Background

- Recently approved GEF project @\$21 million managed by World Bank
- Since 2004 MOU between World Bank and EPA AgSTAR program
 - AgSTAR program serves as project advisor on World Bank project team
 - Participated on pre-appraisal and appraisal missions to develop project architecture
- Three country areas involved:
 - China, Guangdong Province
 - Thailand, Racthuburi and Chonburi province
 - Vietnam, Ho Chi Minh City and Hanoi
- Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO) has regional coordination role
- Project implemented over a 5 year period



Project Background

- Primary Purpose: Reduce negative environmental and health impacts caused by confined livestock in region
 - Discharge to surface waters main issue
- Project has an air component
 - Japan PHRD Grant Fund for Climate Change adds \$250,000/country





Project Country Profiles

- Opportunities
 - Pig waste handled as liquids and slurries
 - Appropriate candidate for anaerobic treatment and gas recovery
 - All countries desire gas recovery technologies

- Project Benefits:
 - Organic (BOD) stabilization
 - Pathogen reduction
 - Nutrient conversion
 - Odor control
 - Greenhouse Gas reduction
 - Energy - adds additional revenue stream to farm

	Standing Pig	Methane
	Population	Emissions
	(millions)	(Gg)
China ⁺	47	1,197
Thailand	7	1,786
Vietnam	25	123
Total	79	3,106
as % of World	>50%	>25

⁺ China is a current *Methane to Markets* Participant



Large Range in Farm Scale

- Thailand
 - Very large corporate type farms >20,000 and very small family farms 10-50 pigs
- Vietnam
 - Very small family farms 10 – 200 pigs
- China
 - Moderate scale farm 100 – 2,000





Waste Handling and Collection

All countries solids collection and hose flush





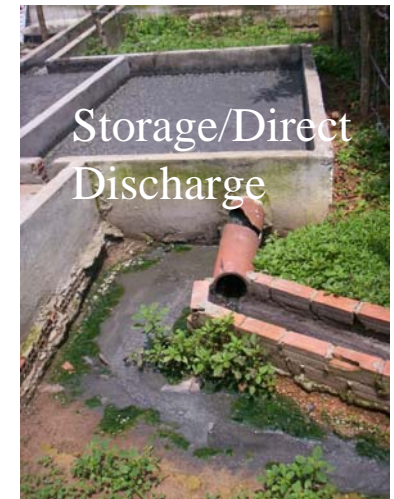
Waste Management



Direct Discharge



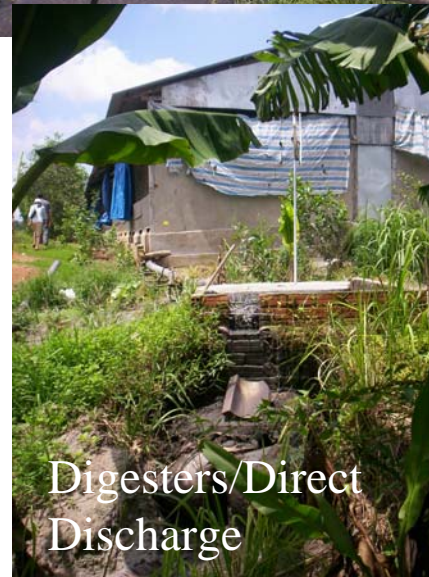
Lagoons



Storage/Direct Discharge



Fish Ponds

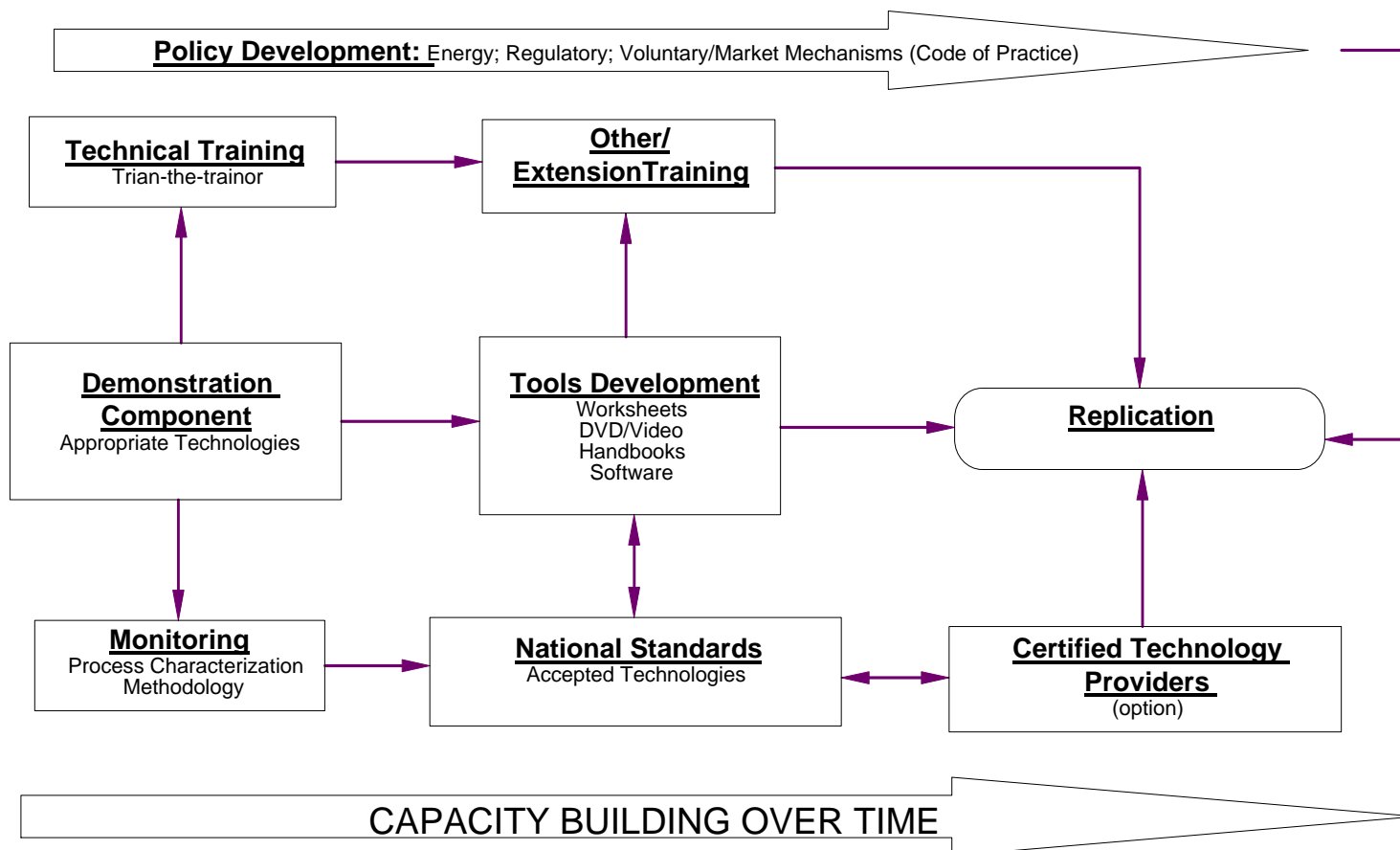


Digesters/Direct Discharge

- 1) Land application of nutrients limited to solids fraction only
- 2) Have discharge standards
- 3) Pollution load is catastrophic



Project Design

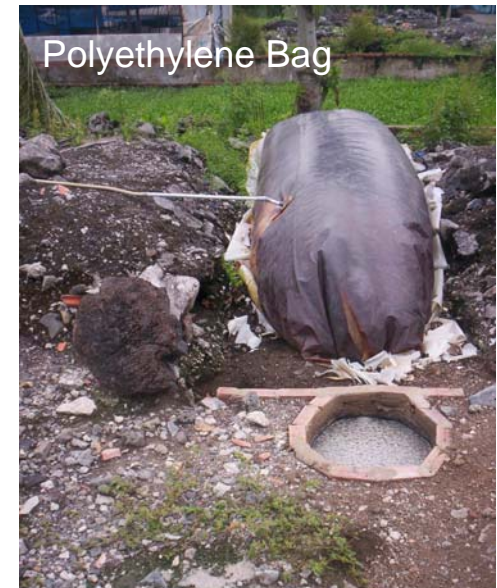
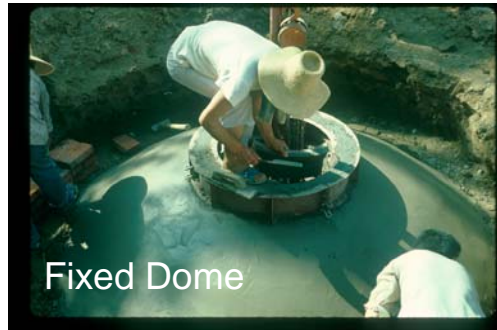




Demonstration Overview

- Objective: Demonstrate an array of processes, or combination of processes that prevent water pollution
 - Greenhouse gas and air quality are secondary objectives
 - Systems must be affordable
 - All countries desire systems with gas recovery
- Many system types
 - Cost implications
 - Gas use options vary
- Projects are on-farm and communal
- Demonstration component phased in over time
 - Large potential for *M2M Project Network*
- Land application and nutrient management planning approaches are being introduced.
 - Long term implications for project
 - Some countries limited opportunity i.e., fish pond feed resource

On-Farm Demonstrations





Communal Digester N. Vietnam

- Social structure allows for communal development, operation, and management of covered lagoon
 - 200 families
 - @1,500 pigs
- Village waste canal to be constructed
 - Designed for rainfall exclusion
- Gas purchased and used as cook fuel for families
 - Distributed and measured in refillable bags





Gas Use Opportunities



Heat lamps
and light



Cooking Propane



Cooking Wood
and Coal



Shaft Power



Electric/Cogen



Pumps



Flares



Nutrient Management – Tropical Climate Options

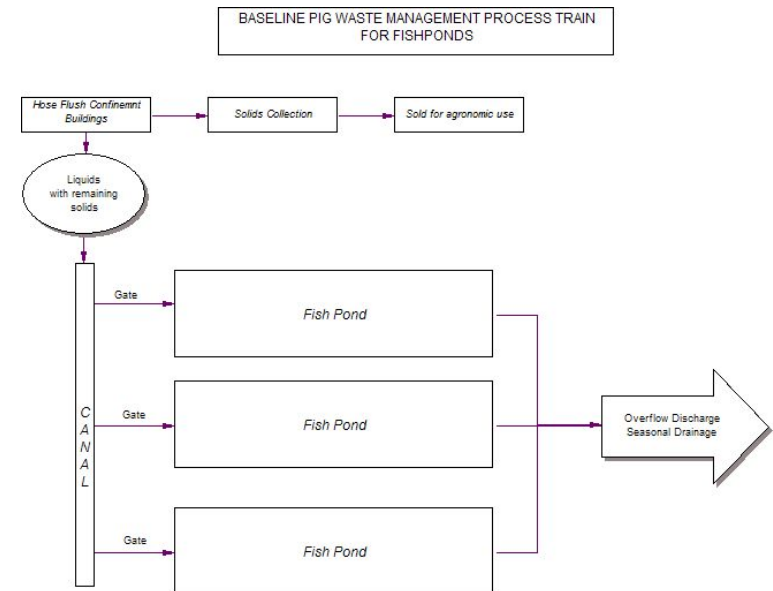
- Land application relative to crop need (N and P)
 - Most common approach includes temperate climate approaches – US, Europe
- Wetland
 - Aquatic crops remove nutrients
- Fish ponds
 - Waste used as fish feed resource – China, Vietnam, Thailand
- Treat and discharge - sewage
 - Livestock waste comparatively high strength very expensive
 - Understanding mass loading critical





Critical Issues

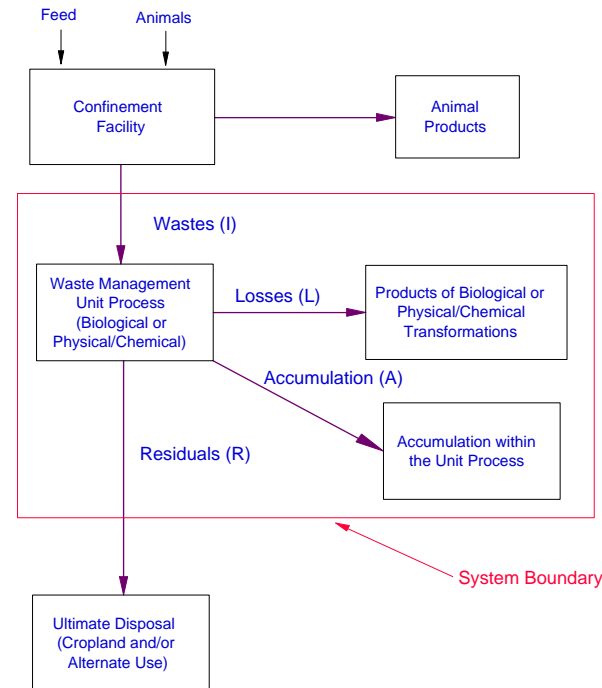
- Current demonstration component has wide range in installed cost
 - \$7-15 per pig (covered lagoons)
 - China two phase system
 - \$55-100 per pig
- Systems must be affordable
- Policy component
 - Energy financial incentives may not be enough to offset extreme costs
 - CDM payments





Monitoring Component

- Measuring pollution mitigation needs credible basis
 - Baseline WMS
 - Direct discharge
 - Storage
 - Fishponds
 - Methods and Protocol
- Monitoring supports policy, technical, and tools elements



Performance Parameters
 Oxygen demand
 Nutrients - Nitrogen & Phosphorus
 Indicator Organisms
 Metals

Where : $L = I - (R + A)$
 (I and R are measured and
 L and A are estimated)



Next Steps

- Project approval meeting scheduled for June 2006, Vietnam
 - Final technical specifications first phase demonstration
 - Monitoring details
 - Regional coordination
 - Integration of GHG element
 - Methane to Markets
- First phase demonstrations start construction late 2006 – dry season
- First supervision mission early 2007